a for an Appropriation, from the State for a Jouniage Mendment to Be Renewed

—Incidents of the Governor's Career.

It is said that efforts will be renewed at fibe ext session of the Indiana Legislature to pass a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a morement over the grave of Jonathan Jennings, Indiana's first Governor. The attempt had been made so often without success that some of the promoters of it were disposed to re-linguish their efforts. As far back as Governor Salar's term in office a bill was introduced into the Legislature to appropriate \$1,000 for the pose. It was urged by some prominent tirens of Charlestown, the burial place of Governor Jennings. They agreed to give \$500 if the Sinte would appropriate \$1,000. The eded down with amendments and killed. These amondments provided for the appropriation of some for monuments to other dead Gov-Similar bills have met with a like fate on three or four occasions since. They would fail to pass, either by reason of burdensome amendments so because consideration of them was not reached. Some gentlemen in the southera part of the State have, however, taken it essives to work for the passage of such a bill by the next Legislature, and there are Ment to hope for success.

The fact that the resting place of Indiana's or executive is new in an obscure grave-yard, arked by slab or stone, and that its lotion, even, is not precisely known, is enough to access an interest in the movement. The old Charlestown grave-yard is on a hill near that place, and would make a beautiful location ment. It is as old as the town itself. which was established in 1807. Governor Jenraich once marked his grave has long since , and a Charlestown paper is authorfor the statement that there is no one Living who can point out the spot.

A J. Hay, of this city, a cold designate the place and knows of the Charlestown who could probably do has himself. At one time the cemelittle better than an open commons, and estile roamed at will over the Of late years a fence has been built and the weeds kept within bounds. It therefore, that the mounds over the old have been obliterated and that the old not present much of the appearances burial-ground. The people of the place as one of and fow strangers visit the town who remaded that Governor Jennings lies

that a man who did so much to the so little known at the present the present the so little known at the present the pres and but meager facts are given concontinued and but meager facts are given concontinued and the took in the early hiscontinued and the took in the early hiscontinued and a history of the first
continued and the second constitutional
continued as his opinion,
continued a His birth-place is Hunterton, a libra in New Jersey. His father was a refrica minister and a physician, and his was also a physician. When yet an incomings was brought with his parents to yivania, where his youth was spent, and he laid the foundation of his education. He to Indiana in 1807, and it is supposed that wonty three or twenty-four years at that time. He immediately took an interest in the affairs of the rapidlying Territory, and two yes a later was electrical Delegate to Corpress. His opposes a talented young man named Ranther was afterwards killed at the battle seames. The election was a very close leminage's majority being but 62. The issue who question of slavery, Jennings being that free-soller, and his success thus early all Indiana as a free State, although the lease and the state. Many are the stories of his canvass. According to the custom of times, he wrote personal letters to his contain, and it is said that during that camba wrote a letter to every voter in the Be ammerous were his letters, and so were paper and window-class at that time, a many places his missives were greased in the yindows of the school-houses, all of the children of the State in that camba very familiar with Governor Jentandwriting. He is also described as a successful campaigner in every way. electated many at his own home, and to have had a theory that strong coffee

the most essential of all things than were by man. It was not unusual for his guests il up their coffee cups the fifth and sixth After serving as Governor for six years gain resume a candidate for Congress, was ted and served four more terms in that body, Ca July 26, 1834, he died at the old home-ad near Charlestown. He was an uncle of L. J. Hay, of this city, who was then pears old, and who attended funeral. Dr. Hay remembers in me man of medium stature, neat in appearance at all times, and pleasant in manners. Dewey, widow of Judgo Dewey, said yesters: "Governor Jennings made it a custom benever he was introduced to a young lady to actistely ask her. 'Can you make a loaf of thread? The first time I met him he asked such a queetion, and, when I replied, 'Yes, are made bread ever since I was nine years as, he appeared greatly surprised, and com-

me highly."

mer Jennings's wife is described as a green and her beauty as a girl was green by those who saw her. She because aid to her husband, being very companied him on the alexhoneering tours, and it is said as ahe would come across a family was dickness she would go to work the for them. The housewives of the work also work to marvel that the business are also work to marvel that the business get a blotch upon it. On the business with him to Washington. curred a few years before his. ne on a Certificate.

G. Plummer and wife yesterday House and its receiver, Giles A. Bradley, 2,000 damages which, it is alleged, from a certificate of insurance. es stated in the complaint, has, since 3, been a member in good standing of y Ledge, No. 31, at Connersville. In dened by the Supreme Lodge, this sudbeing claimed as entirely groundless. to May, 1887, and after he had secured his the supermed from obtaining a livelihood.

1867 he applied for the payment of mutual and benefits, and a live was duly made to the Supreme to a fine was duly made to the Supreme to a fine illness, but no attention whatever a said to his repeated demands. Furtherm, it is claimed that in opposition to? the law the Supreme Lodge a board of examining plaining was not appointed to make an investion of his case. For the neglect of the law that it would contract the plaintiffs now it for relief from its receiver.

Decorate the Building. of the Woman's State Fair Associag arrangements to elaborately will begin the work to-morrow tog all day Monday to assign ileges, and also from 10 to 12 orning. Numerous applicato be the largest and most

> Robert Henry and men, after a siege verdist, yesterday the defendants

guilty and giving them seven years each in the State prison. There was no question among the jurors as to the guilt of the men, the only point at issue being the proper severity of the sentence. Fourteen years would be the limit, and ten out of the twelve jurors favored twelve years. The other two insisted upon seven, and succeeded in carrying their opinion.

THE OPINION WAS NOT READ.

What the School Board's Attorney Says Regarding Contracts Awarded by That Body.

Much comment has been made over the recent allowance, by the Board of School Commissioners, of a contract for heating the district buildings with natural gas to the Consumers' Gastrust Company, although it is the only company that will reach the majority of schools. The difficulty arises, not because the contract was awarded, but because no other bids were even asked for in such cases where a building will be reached by other companies than the Trust. In addition to this fact, out of the eleven members of the board, six are stockholders in that company. These are Jno. P. Frenzel, J. B. Con-Dr. Henry Jameson, Clemmens Vonnegut, Theo. P. Haughey, and A. R. Baker, and by disinterested parties it is claimed that when a corporation consists of any number of stockholders, in any company whatever, no contract with that company can be voted for by the members of the corporation. It is equivalent, it is said, to a man voting to buy his own goods. A case of this kind occurred one year ago, in which August Kuhn, then a member of the school board, resigned in order to be given the contract for furnishing coal to the school buildings. The attorney for the board, C. W. Smith, at that time rendered an opinion in the case, stating that a school commissioner could not enter into any contract with the board for furnishing supplies

of any kind and receive compensation therefor.

The underlying principle in this opinion was the duty of a member to the board, it being claimed that as a commissioner he was duty board to

vote to buy at the lowest possible price, and as

a vendor human nature urges a man to sell for

the best cash price he can get. The mere fact that a commissioner's bid is the lowest does not alter the case, nor does it change should his partner in business make the bids. This was analogous, it was claimed, to the case with the Trust, opposition being raised upon the same grounds. At the private request of one or two members of the board, whose from Attorney Smith was asked for and received, but never since its framing has it been presented at any board meeting. Mr. Greenstreet, at the last session, attempted to bring the matter up, but was voted down. The second decision covers almost the same grounds as the first, with the exception that it is more explicit in details as regards the Trust company. It states that as some members of the board are stockholders in that company, they must have at heart its financial success, and although there is probably no one connected with the board who would render a partial vote, yet in a court of equity this suspicion would be recognized as at least a possible one. It is a case of public duty as opposed to private interests. Such a contract, if made, the opinion continues, although not absolutely void, is always regarded in the courts with much doubt as to its legality, and in many cases they have refused to consider from Attorney Smith was asked for and recourts with much doubt as to its legality, and in many cases they have refused to consider whether a contract in a particular instance is fair or not, holding that to permit the contract at all would be merely to establish a precedent fraught with the gravest dangers. Many opinions of decisions rendered upon this very point, and all reaching this same conclusion, were cited. It has been claimed by defenders of the Trust that their stockholders, who are connected with the board, have but little interest, and that such finterest is in common with that of a large portion of the community. This, from a legal point of view, cuts no figure.

large portion of the community. This, from a legal point of view, cuts no figure.

The opinion further states that from a technical stand-point the board and the Gas Trust are corporations, and that a contract between the two would not assume the conditions of a contract between certain individuals, yet this would be no hindrance in a court of equity, for they would not the less regard it with suspicion. Furthermore, if the majority of the members of the board are stockholders in the Trust, (which is in reality the case), the case is evidently a plain one. But if they are in the minority, and do not even vote upon a contract, which is accepted by the majority, the suspicion still exists. At the time of the writing of this opinion, the board was advised to act with precaution, and that no final action should be taken until the Trust had, by its action, shown that it was able to fulfil its promise.

"You remember having read that opinion, of course?" was asked of Mr. Frenzel last night.

"No, I cannot say that I do. I have a vague remembrance that it was asked for, but what it contains I do not know."

contains I do not know."

"Why was it neves presented to the board?"
was asked after it was explained in detail.
"That I cannot say. There has been plenty of opportunity, and it is the fault of the other side. But for my part, I do not think that the opinion provides that a contract between the school board and our company would be illegal. I can't see it in that way."

TO-DAY'S CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. Ezra Newcomb is to deliver the morning sermon at the Tabernacle Church. Prof. A. R. Benton will occupy the pulpit at the Central Christian Church this morning. The Rev. R. V. Hunter returned yesterday from his summer vacation, and will occupy his own pulpit to-day.

Capt. Q. C. Wright, of the United States navy, is to preach at the Third Christian Church at both services. Dr. J. P. D. John, of DePauw University, will preach, both morning and evening, at the Central-avenue M. E. Church,

The Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., colored, of New Orleans, will conduct the services at St. Philip's Church this morning. Bishop Newman will preach at Roberts Park this morning, and speak at the meeting of the Methodist Alliance at the same place in the

A Cutting Affray.

A cutting affray occurred last night near Schafer's grecery, on South Meridian street, which may result seriously. Frederick Glade, a teamster, used a knife upon John Need, an employe of the Western Furniture Company. During the day the two men had had a little difficulty, and at night when they met near the grocery a fight took place between them, during which Glade stabbed Need in the back near the shoulder-blade. Glade says he had no hear the shoulder-blade. Glade says he had no thought of quarreling, but he had been told that Need was looking for him and was going to "do" him. Glade is under arrest, and Need, after his wounds were dressed, was taken home by Krerelo's ambulance. He lives at No. 24 Wisconsin street. Glade lives at No. 121 Mulberry

Emancipation Day. Emancipation day will be observed by the solored citizens on Tuesday, the programme being arranged so as to give a full round of speeches and other exercises at the State fair grounds. Among the speakers will be Dr. Derrick, of New York; Hon. John J. Smallwood, of Virginia; Mayor Denny, Auditor of State Carr, John L. Griffiths, Allison W. Sweeney, J. S. Hinton, Dr. S. H. Elbert, George L. Knox, and others. In the forenoon there will be a street parade. Racing, base-ball and shooting by the North End Club are to be part of the exercises.

Young Ministers' Comp-Meeting. Next Sunday the Young Ministers' Institute will begin a camp-meeting an Hambright's Park, on Sherman avenue. A number of leading ministers in the colored Baptist Church will conduct the servides from day to day until the 16th of September. An excursion thereto for the coming Sunday has been arranged.

The Soldiers' Monument. At the last regular meeting of George H.

Thomas Post it was resolved that the Soldiers' Monument commission should without any ex-pense to the ex-soldiers carve in a conspicuous position the name of every regiment and battery in the service from this State, and the date of its muster in and out.

City News in Brief. The People's Congress will discuss the landtenure question this afternoon, at its rooms, on East Washington street. Marriage licenses were yesterday issued to Gerald F. Griffin and Annie Howard, David Meek and Alferette W. Wilson.

The aggregate value of real estate transfers for the week ending yesterday amounted to \$53,781. This was represented in forty-five conveyances.

NEW edroom sets at Wm. L. Elder's.

WRITING MACHINES.

Remarkable Speed Attained at the Recent Contest by the Caligraph.

Short-Hand Almost Rivaled by an Expert Caligraph Operator-The Tests for Dictation-Merits of the Competing Machines Compared.

From Toronto Mail, Aug. 17, 1888, Judges' Report. In bringing about the recent fair and impartial test of type-writing machines, the Canadian Short-hand Society has placed business men under an obligation to it. Business men of all classes, having such writing to do, recognize the utility of these labor-saving machines without question, but the result of the novel tournament just ended will be more far-reaching than at first sight appears. An exceedingly high standard of excellence has been presented, which will be aspired to with varying success by writing-machine operators all over the land, and just in proportion as this standard is raised, to that extent will the business men be benefited. As in other branches of art, more is expected and required to-day than a few years ago to meet the requirements of business man. The Short-hand Society wisely rested the contest on a good, broad basis, but only two contestants responded to the invitation to enter the arena and have their merits adjudicated upon. The committee intrusted with the matter arranged the contest in such a way as to show on the one hand what could be accomplished by operators of skill and experience, and on the other hand what degree of speed in manipula. tion and beauty of work the writing machines them-selves were capable of producing. DICTATION CONTESTS.

In testing the skill of the operators, matter was selected which was perfectly new to them, correspondence and law evidence, writing for five minutes at each. The Remington having been in the market many years before the other, the owners of that machine naturally had a much larger number of experienced users in the United States to select from, and to that extent had the advantage over their rivals. The Remington people selected as their principal cham-The Remington people selected as their principal champions Mr. McGuerrin, from Salt Lake City, a court stenographer and operator of some eleven years' practice, and Miss Mae E. Orr, of New York city, a copyist, used to writing from dictation, also of many years' experience. The first and second prizes in this portion of the contest were very worthily won by, and carried off by, the parties named, Miss Orr receiving the first prize. She made 4.935 points, out of a possible 5,000; Mr. McGuerrin 4.756¹g, and the leading Caligraph operator, Mr. F. W. Osborne, of Rochester, N. Y., making 4,677 points. The Remindton operator, having 4,677 points. ington operators, having been engaged in a number of similar public contests in the United `tates, were comparatively free from the obvious embarrassment which troubled the Caligraph operator, who had never written in public before, being a correspondence elerk, unfamiliar; with evidence, it is said, and with only four years' use of the machine he used. These facts, united with great skill, doubtless secured the prizes in this class to the Remington operators.

LIGHTNING SPEED. In the second portion of the contest for the purpose of testing the capabilities of the machines themselves, the speed committee selected a sentence which might be memorized by the operators and written over and over as fast as could be done. This sentence, calling for the use of both sets of letters, brought into direct issue the smaller keyboard of the Remington, which necessitates a "shift" in order to write a capital letter, and the larger keyboard of the Caligraph with a separate key for each character and no shift in writing capitals. In this contest, the Caligraph—operated by Mr. F. W. Osborne, who came in third in the other contest—came in first, producing the highest other contest—came in first, producing the highest rate of speed yet recorded among writing machines, having written during the five minutes, after all deductions for errors, according to the report of the committee, 627 words, or at the rate of 125 2-5 words per minute, or 912 strokes per second, thus winning the medal awarded in this class. THE RESULT OF THIS CONTEST, THERE-FORE, IS TO SHOW THAT THE CALIGRAPH IS CAPABLE OF BEING OPERATED, AS SHOWN

BY THE REPORT OF THE SPEED COMMITTEE. FASTER THAN ITS COMPETITOR UNDER THE MOST EXPERT MANIPULATION.

The owners of the Remington claim that with the smaller key-board they are enabled to cover it with greater facility in writing, and that this more than compensated for the time lost in depressing the second key at the same time and shifting the carriage over when a capital or punctuation mark was required. The owners of the Caligraph, on the other hand, claim, that having a large roomy and level key-board, not terraced, with a separate key for each character, and about half the depression of keys in writing, that their machine is able, under similar conditions, to do more rapid writing, and also that the light carriage of the Caligraph responds more promptly to the touch than their rivals; and they point to the fact that owing to each type-bar having but one type there is not a single instance of the type-bars and type clashing during the most rapid writing on Monday, while the Remington, having two type on each bar, and necessarily occupying more space, this clashing frequently occurred in the rapid writing, to the injury of the type and impediment of the operator. The present contest, however, seems to confirm the claims of the Caligraph in a very practical manner.

The judges are yet to adjudicate upon the manifolding power of the two machines, as shown by the work done at the close of the test.

NOTE—Since the above was written we learn that

NOTE-Since the above was written we learn that the committee has awarded the first prize to the Caligraph as the best machine for manifolding.

Building Permits. Building permits were yesterday issued as follows: George M. Vondersall, frame cottage on Charles street, near Hill avenue, \$600; John E. Martin, two frame cottages on Eleventh street, near Greenwood, \$1,000; A. R. Darter, frame shed, No. 193 West Maryland, \$20.

The Woman's News. The Woman's News of this city has entered upon its second year. It is already an estab-

lished success. It is distinctively a newspaper, having no grievances to air, or opinions to advance, outside of practical lines. Byan, The Hatter,

21 and 23 South Illinois street. Fall Style Hats At "Scaton's Hat Store"

Excursion to Oskaloosa. Is-The L, B. & W. route will sell tickets to Oskaloosa, Ia., and return, on account of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, Sept. 3 to 10, at one half fare. Tickets good to return for thirty days. For information, etc., call on or address GEO. BUTLER, Gen. Agt. L. B. & W. Route, 138 South Illinois street

MRS. NEWGARDEN, of the Occidental Millinery. after four weeks' stay in New York and the sea shore, has returned and is now ready to display the finest line of domestic and imported goods ever shown in this market.

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Sept. 3 to 10. Fare \$12.05 for the round trip. Tickets good thirty days from date of sale. For particulars apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent Union Station, or George Rech. ticket agent Vandalia line, 48 West Washington Asst. G. P. A. Vaudalia Line. Excursion to Oskaloosa, Ia.,

PANHANDLE ROUTE, Sept. 3 to 10, 1888. Tickets good going via Ko-kome, Legansport and Chicago, and to return thirty days from date of sale. Fare for the round trip \$12.05. For tickets and information apply to D. R. Donough, ticket agent, Union Station, or George Rech, ticket agent Pennsylvania lines, 48 West Washington street.

H. R. DERING, Asst. G. P. A. Penna. Lines.

Charity Excursions to Cincinnati. SEPT. 1 AND 2, Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. Only \$2.50 for the round trip. For the benefit of the organized charities of Indianapolis. Tickets good going on regular trains Saturday and Sunday and on special fast train leaving Indianapolis at 6:45 a. M., Sunday, Sept. 2; good returning until Wednesday night, Sept. 5. Remember the route; also, that you are aiding a worthy cause.

"The Last Chance of the Season" IS AUG. 28, VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY. Niagara Falls and return, only \$5. Lake Chautauqua and return, only \$4.50. Toronto and return, only \$6.

Thousand Islands and return, with boat ride on the St. Lawrence, only \$10.

Remember the date—Tuesday, Aug. 28—sod the route is via the popular Bee-line railway. with elegant coaches, reclining chair cars and sleepers through without change. No other route is so well prepared to comfortably care for Niagara Falls excursionists as the Bee-line. Get your tickets at Bates House, Union Depet, or No. 138; South Illinois street.

T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent.

The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by Wood Browning, 3 Shelby street, at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

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DEWALD & GALL. 9 Massachusetts ave.
DUNN, JOHN C., 63 N. Illinois st.
FARRELL, J. S. & CO., 84 N. Illinois st.
FOLEY BROS., 93 N. Pennsylvania st.
FREANEY BROS., 25 S. Pennsylvania st.
GUNN WW. MATHEWS, J. C. & CO., 58 W. Maryland st. MEIKEL, C. W. & CO., 75 N. Pennsylvania st. MURRAY & MOSIER, Massashusetts ave. PECK & TOON, 91 E. Market st. PITTSBURG PLUMBING CO., 114 N. Penn. st. RAMSAY, W. L., 24 N. I'linois st.
REISING LOUIS. 26 Virginia ave.
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ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

The large lines of Fall Goods now in our basement make it imperative that we must close out all Summer Goods at once, in order to get the room for the new goods. We have therefore made some extreme low prices that will surely accomplish our object.

Best English and French Sateens are reduced to 20 cents. These are the same as we have been selling at 35c. Only 10 cents for our Domestic Sateens that we have been selling at 124c and 18c. Only 8 cents for best Lawns and Batistes that have been sell-

ing at 124c. Only 5 cents for Tyrolese Stripes that have been selling at

Only 2 cents for Lawns that have been selling at 5 cents.

Plaid India Linens.

We have 50 pieces Plaid White India Linens, 12 yards in each piece, and you can have them for \$1 each piece. This is a big bar-

Challies. Challies.

We have about ten pieces left. These are the best goods, and our price has been 15 cents, but you can have what is left at FIVE CENTS a yard.

Feather Dusters

Are mostly a summer article, and we have about two hundred left. These are ostrich feathers, and will outwear three Turkey Dusters. The prices are as follows: 14-inch, 45c; 12-inch, 35c; 10-inch, 25c; 8-inch, 20c.

At the Lace Counter.

Ladies who have given their attention to our Lace Counter have secured some most excellent bargains. The coming week we shall add more goods which will be very interesting to economical buyers.

Our Hosiery Counters and Underwear Counters

Have been centers of attraction the past week, and will also be the same the coming week, as we are selling the goods at ONE-FOURTH less than the marked prices. Every Man, Woman, Girl, Boy and Child can be benefited by a purchase from one or both of these counters.

Gents' Furnishings.

We offer 50 dozen Light Silk Ties, very handsome goods at 19c.

Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs. If you have not bought any, come in and get them while you can. They are a great bargain, and we never expect to get another lot. Our prices are 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 cents, and every Handkerchief is worth double what it is marked. You will find them at the center

Boys' Sailor Collars.

Buy them now, while we have them to sell to you for 5 cents, made of Percales and Cambrics.

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Wecarry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 1s inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

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